DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 333 949 JC 910 344

TITLE Cerritos College Facts & Figures: Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer.
INSTITUTION Cerritos Coll., Norwalk, Calif. Office of Institutional Research.
PUB DATE 90
NOTE 14p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141) -- Statistical Data (110) -- Collected Works - Serials (022)
JOURNAL CIT Cerritos College Facts & Figures; Apr 1989-Jun 1990

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Aging in Academia; Census Figures; Community Colleges; Computers; *Demography; Employed Women; *Employment Projections; Futures (of Society); *Institutional Characteristics; Migration Patterns; Minority Group Children; National Norms; Paying for College; *Population Trends; School Statistics; Student Costs; Two Year Colleges
IDENTIFIERS Cerritos College CA

ABSTRACT

Produced on a near-monthly basis by Cerritos College (CC), these 12 one-page information flyers each provide statistical and narrative information on a different area or topic of campus-wide concern. The 12 issues examined in this collection include the following: disabled student programs and services; occupational projections; changing faculty demographics; education and future economic success; computer usage; America's households; national migration and regional growth projections for 2010; working at home; working women; the 1990 census; minority youth population growth; and the cost of education. Highlighted findings from the flyers include the following: (1) during the 1987-88 academic school year, employees at CC provided assistance to 484 disabled students; (2) employment projections for the year 2000 indicate that the largest growing occupation will be salesperson/retail and the fastest growing occupation will be legal assistant; (3) the median annual income for 20-24 year old adult males in the United States is $9,524; (4) the strongest predictors of computer ownership and use among adults appears to be education, income level, type of employment, and the presence of children in the home; (5) between 1980 and 1987, 401,000 people migrated away from the west north central states, and 2,349,000 migrated to the pacific states; (6) among women 18-49 years of age, only 7% have not worked in the past two years nor plan to be employed in the next two years; (7) by the year 2020, it is projected that 38.2% of the population under the age of 18 will be minorities; and (8) the rising costs of private education will significantly increase enrollment demands at public institutions. (JMC)

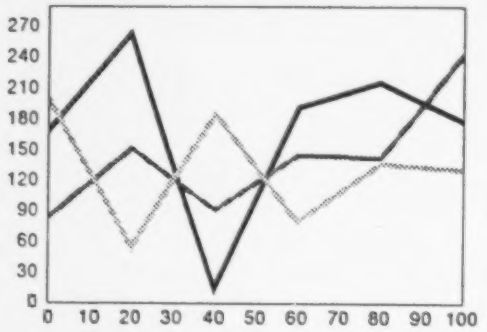
****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED333949

CERRITOS COLLEGE

FACTS & FIGURES

1989-1990



Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

J. Fillpot

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

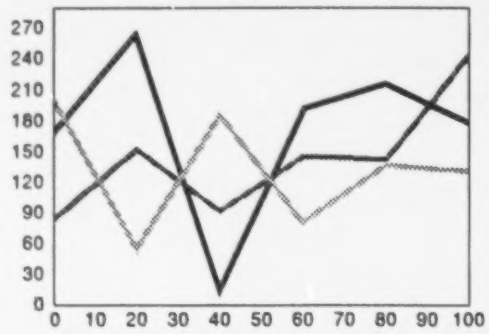
X Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

JC 910344

CERRITOS COLLEGE

FACTS & FIGURES



April, 1989

Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer

ABOUT FACTS & FIGURES

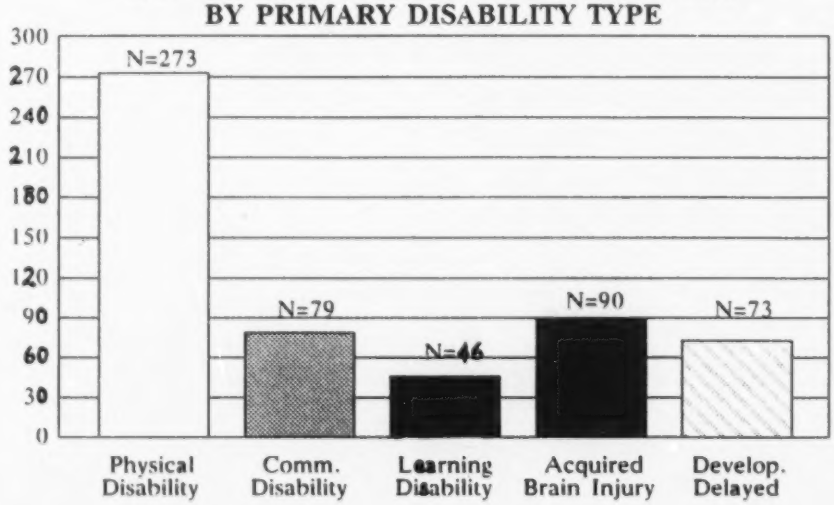
Welcome to **FACTS & FIGURES**, an information flyer produced by the Cerritos College Office of Institutional Research & Development. Each flyer highlights a different area or topic of campus-wide importance, providing statistical and narrative information. With this issue, Disabled Student Programs and Services is highlighted.

DISABLED STUDENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The Office of Disabled Student Programs and Services provides five programs for disabled students. During the 1987-88 academic school year, the Resource Center for Disabled Students, staffed by one certificated and three classified employees, provided assistance to 484 disabled students as they mainstreamed into regular Cerritos College classes. One full- and three part-time instructors served 136 students in the non-credit, self-paced Instructional Support Center. Individualized and small group instruction was provided to 95 students (58 of whom were disabled) by one speech pathologist and two speech and language instructional aides in the Speech and Language Center. In conjunction with Rancho Los Amigos Medical Center, instruction was provided in clerical and remedial skills to 57 Rancho Los Amigos Medical Center patients by three part-time instructors and classified hourly aides. The newest facet of Disabled Students Programs and Services, the High Tech Microcomputer Center, achieved successful operation status in 1987-88. The High Tech Center is designed to tailor microcomputer programs to the specific strengths and weaknesses of those persons with acquired brain injuries, learning disabilities, and severe mobility impairments.

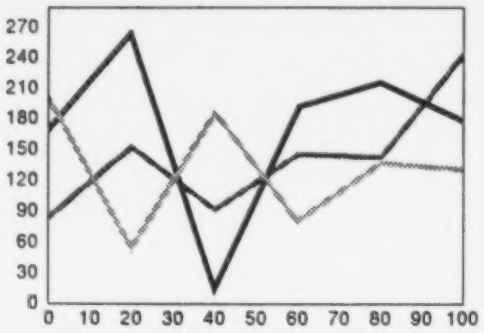
According to Dr. Robert Hughlett, Director of Disabled Student Programs and Services, the largest growth in services provided by disability type has occurred for students who are developmentally delayed or who are acquired brain injured. Due to the nature of these disabilities and the rapid advances in technology geared towards serving disabled individuals, the college environment has proven to be an ideal setting in which to assist the disabled.

1987-88 UNDUPLICATED STUDENT COUNT BY PRIMARY DISABILITY TYPE



CERRITOS COLLEGE

FACTS & FIGURES



May, 1989

Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer

OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS

Demographic projections indicate that the top 50 metropolitan areas in the nation should capture 55 percent of the total U.S. population within the next eight years. The Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan area is projected to experience the largest population growth from 1987 to 1995, increasing by 574,400. The Riverside-San Bernardino (third) and Anaheim-Santa Ana (seventh) metropolitan areas are also expected to experience significant increases in population.

As *American Demographics* suggests, "an area's population growth rate reflects its economic vitality and job growth." In a market that will have 21 million more workers and an economy 40 percent larger by the year 2000, what occupations will experience the most significant growth? Based upon an analysis of the current population, projections for future size and composition, and data on labor force participation for different sectors of the population, the following employment changes are projected for the year 2000:

Largest Growing Occupations (# of new jobs by 2000):

1)	Salesperson/retail	1,201,000
2)	Waiters/Waitresses	752,000
3)	Registered Nurses	612,000
4)	Janitors/Cleaners	604,000
5)	General managers/ top executives	582,000
6)	Cashiers	575,000
7)	Truck Drivers	525,000
8)	General office clerks	462,000
9)	Food counter/ related workers	449,000
10)	Nursing aides/orderlies/ attendants	433,000

Fastest Growing Occupations (% increase in jobs by 2000):

1)	Legal Assistant	103.7%
2)	Medical Assistant	90.4%
3)	Physical Therapist	87.5%
4)	Physical & corrective therapy assistants & aides	81.6%
5)	Data processing/ equipment repairers	80.4%
6)	Homemaker/home health aides	80.1%
7)	Podiatrists	77.2%
8)	Computer systems analysts	75.6%
9)	Medical record technicians	75.0%
10)	Employment interviewers	71.2%

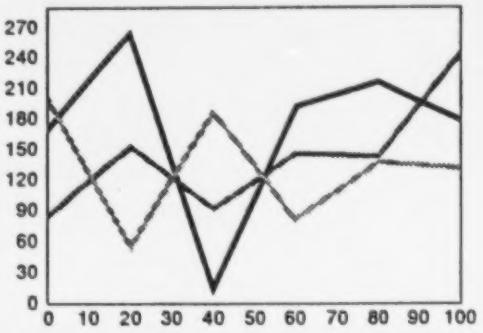
While the projected growth represents a slowing trend in the number to be added to the work force and the actual rate of growth in the labor market, the GNP is expected to increase. This gain is attributable to an expected rise in productivity, a factor favorable for the economy because increased productivity is the primary factor leading to gains in the standard of living.

10 LARGEST GROWING METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1987-95

	METROPOLITAN AREA	GROWTH	% CHANGE
1)	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	574,400	6.6%
2)	Houston, TX	521,500	16.0%
3)	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	450,600	21.6%
4)	Atlanta, GA	382,500	14.5%
5)	Dallas, TX	381,700	15.7%
6)	Phoenix, AZ	368,000	18.7%
7)	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA	347,000	15.5%
8)	San Diego, CA	343,600	15.2%
9)	Washington, DC-MD-VA	324,500	9.0%
10)	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	288,400	14.7%

CERRITOS COLLEGE

FACTS & FIGURES



September, 1989

Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer

CHANGING FACULTY DEMOGRAPHICS

While most educational institutions closely monitor even the slightest change in student demographics, few pay the same heed to changes in faculty demographics. However, according to recent projections, in as few as six years higher education institutions may be confronted by a shortage of qualified college professors.

According to Jack Schuster, professor of Education and Public Policy at the Claremont Graduate School in Pomona, 450,000 - 500,000 faculty appointments will need to be made between 1988 and 2005. These figures represent a complete overhaul of the academic work force, which currently consists of 450,000 full-time and 225,000 part-time professors. A majority of this change is directly attributable to the aging of faculty in large, traditional disciplines. On the vast majority of college and university campuses, the bulk of professor hirings occurred in the 1950s and 60s. Most of the faculty hired during those years are now reaching retirement age. While the normal faculty turnover is approximately four percent per year (1.3% for retirements or death, 2.7% for other reasons), this figure is projected to rise as high as 6-8 percent a year.

While fields which experienced rapid growth in the 1970s and 1980s will not be as heavily affected (see accompanying table), the previous decade of limited employment opportunity in older, traditional fields has lead many of the brightest young Ph.Ds into business and government jobs. However, as Schuster indicates, positions will not go unfilled. It is currently estimated that 7 to 8 million people hold one or more advanced degrees, with 90% of these individuals holding jobs outside of academe. But, Schuster adds, "I do not believe adjustments can be made in time to fill the vacancies with *able* young people. The issue is not the quantity, it's the quality."

Filling the vacancies with able young people may indeed prove to be the heart of the problem. According to a survey of over 200,000 freshmen conducted by UCLA and the American Council of Education, only 0.3% were interested in becoming college professors in 1987, down from 1.8% in 1966. Nor can short-term measures be counted on, even as a temporary stop-gap. It typically takes students ten years from the time they get a Bachelor of Arts degree to the time they get a Ph.D degree.

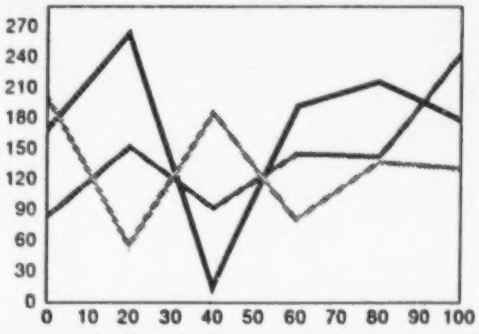
According to the *Wall Street Journal*, faculty shortages will only get worse. In addition to the aforementioned problems, small annual average salary increases (currently the lowest in four years) and a new underclass of part-time "nomadic" faculty (35% in 1984) will only exacerbate the problem.

PERCENT OF COLLEGE FACULTY AGE 55 OR OLDER BY ACADEMIC AREA, FALL 1986

ACADEMIC AREA	PERCENT
Visual & Performing Arts	31%
Education	30
Architecture & Environmental Design	29
Agriculture	27
Engineering & Engineering Technology	26
Languages, Area Studies, Humanities, & Letters	26
Math, Life Sciences, Physical Sciences, & Science Technology	26
Communications	25
Social Sciences & Psychology	24
Law	21
Home Economics	20
Allied Health & Sciences	19
Business	17
Computer and Information Sciences	10
TOTAL	25

CERRITOS COLLEGE

FACTS & FIGURES



October, 1989

Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer

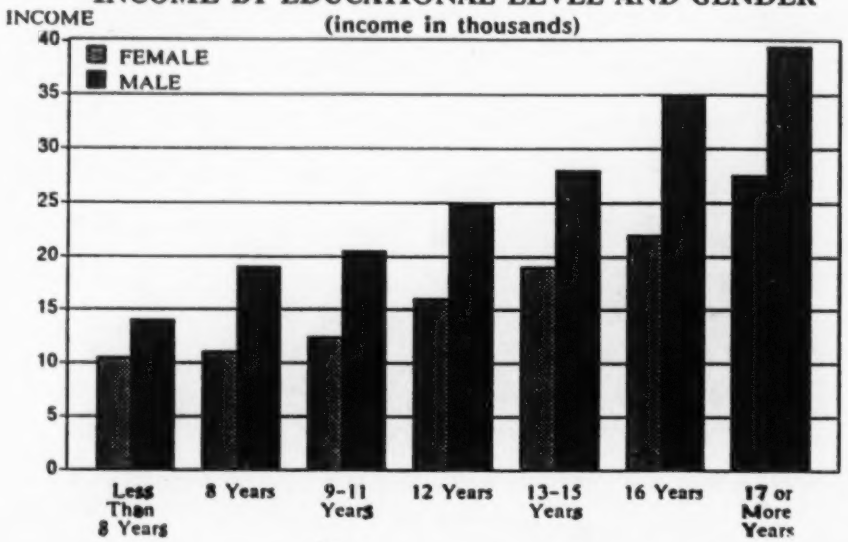
EDUCATION & FUTURE ECONOMIC SUCCESS

Few young adults earn much money. The median income for 20–24 year old males is $9,529; for females in this age range, the figure is even lower ($6,895). Even among individuals in this age range who working full–time, median income is low ($14,665 for males, $12,905 for females). In examining 1973 and 1987 median incomes for young adults (18–24 year olds), it is becoming increasingly apparent that a stratification of income is occurring. The percent of young adults earning either less than 40% or more than 50% of the median income has increased since 1973, while the percent of young adults who comprise the middle–income range has decreased. In a society where the middle–income group is shrinking as the percent of "haves" and "have–nots" increases, educational level looms as the most important factor in determining economic success for young people.

The median income of households headed by people under 25 plummeted 26% between 1986 and 1973 (in 1986 dollars). This decrease – from $20,229 to $14,900 – nearly matches the personal income loss of 27% experienced during the Great Depression. However, college educated individuals can expect greater income gains once employed than individuals with a high school diploma or those who drop out of high school. The 1986 median income of family heads with a college degree was four times greater than that of high school dropouts ($24,000 vs. $6,240). In 1973, the disparity was only twice as great. The real income of 20–24 year olds with less than a high school education dropped by 42% between 1973 and 1986. Among the college educated, this drop was only 6%, with some ethnic groups actually experiencing an increase in real income (up 7% for Black college graduates). In the future, the Hudson Institute of Indianapolis predicts that half of all new jobs created between 1984 and 2000 will require more than a high school education. Almost 1/3 will require a college degree.

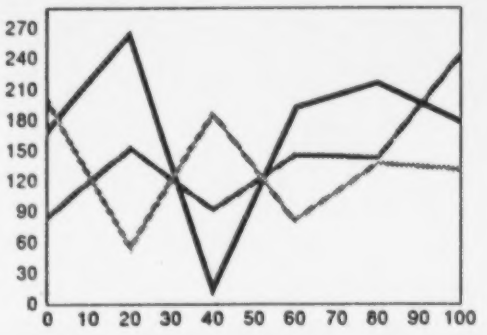
While the evidence for educational level as the main indicator of future economic success increases, fewer 18 to 24 year olds are able to afford the costs of education. In 1988, an annual UCLA survey found that an all–time high 78% of college freshmen depended upon family support to go to college. However, fewer than 1 in 4 families in 1984 could afford to send a child to a public university for four years without financial aid. Only one in ten could afford to send a child to a private college. Cuts in federal aid have also reduced the funds available to supplement higher education. Only 16% of freshmen received federally funded Pell Grants in 1988, less than half the share that received them in 1980. Due partially to these financial constraints, just 41% of 18– and 19–year–olds were enrolled in college as of 1986.

INCOME BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND GENDER



CERRITOS COLLEGE

FACTS & FIGURES



November, 1989

Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer

COMPUTER USAGE

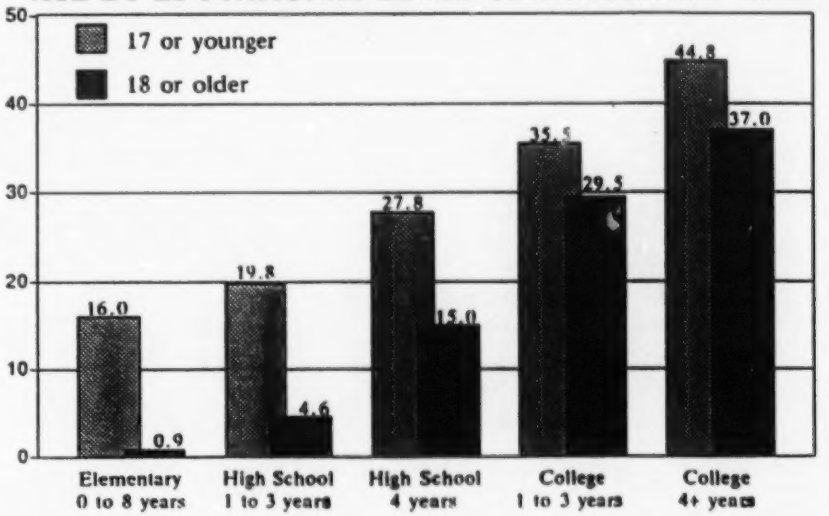
In the recent past, computers were used mainly by scientists and graduate students in performing complex tasks or data analyses. However, nothing could be further from the truth today. Nearly one in five Americans uses a computer, with computer use highest among individuals 17 years of age or under.

In 1984, it was estimated that 31 million adult Americans used computers (18%). Undoubtedly, this figure has risen dramatically. Of the 31 million adult computer users in 1984, 48.2% used a computer at home; 77.4% had contact with computers at work. The strongest indicators of computer use and ownership among adults appears to be education, income, type of employment, and the presence of children in the home. As the graph at the lower right indicates, computer use was 15% for individuals with a high school diploma, compared to 37% for those with four or more years of college experience. Similarly, while less than 6% of adults who have a family income under $10,000 used a computer, 37% of those with a family income over $50,000 used a computer. Those who use computers most are managers and professionals (40%). People who work in sales, administrative support, and technical jobs also frequently use computers (38%).

While the integration of computers in the work force is increasing, it is our children who will hasten the computerization of society. Already, 28% of children between the ages of 3 and 17 are using computers at school, while 15% use them at home. As the graph below again demonstrates, the use of computers by those under 18 years of age is directly connected to the educational level of the household head. While 20% of the children who lived in a household headed by someone with a high school diploma used computers, computer usage rose to 45% in households headed by someone with 4 or more years of college experience. As with adults, family income also plays a role in computer usage. In families with incomes under $10,000, 16% of the children used computers; in households with family incomes over $50,000, computer usage among children rose to 50%.

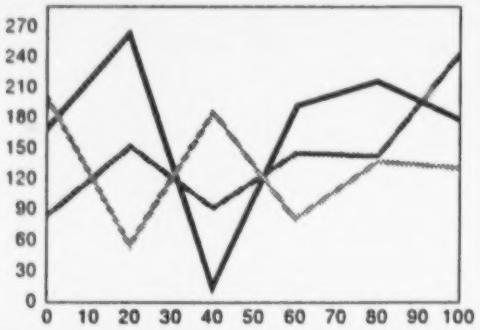
The way computers were used at home is also of interest. Electronic Industries Association indicates that 18 million homes now have computers. Adults who have computers at home used them a median of 2.6 days to perform a median of 1.8 types of tasks. Playing video games was the single largest use (46% among adults, 78% among children). 71% of children reported they used computers in order to learn how to use them. Adults reported they used computers to keep track of household records (40%), for work-related uses (37%), and for word processing (33%).

PERCENT COMPUTER USE:
AGE BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD



CERRITOS COLLEGE

FACTS & FIGURES



December, 1989

Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer

AMERICA'S HOUSEHOLDS

According to the Census Bureau's 1988 Current Population Survey, the number of households nationwide has increased by 13% since the 1980 census, creating almost twelve million new households. However, radical differences in household growth and median household income have been noted in regard to age and gender of the primary household head.

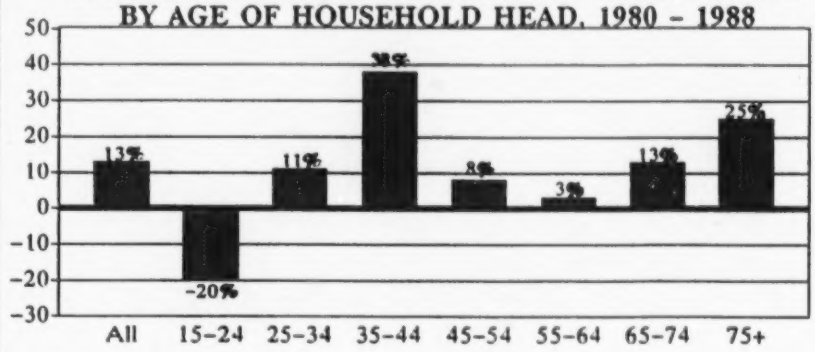
In examining household growth, it is evident that the aging of the "baby-boom" generation has made a significant impact. Growth in the number of households headed by 35-44 year olds has increased 38% since 1980. While rapid growth among the 45-54 age group is expected in the 1990's, significant decreases are expected to occur among all age groups following in the wake of baby-boomers. This expectation is already manifesting itself among 15-24 year olds, where a 20% decline in the number of households headed by the this age group has been noted since 1980. The general aging of America is also evident among the 75+ household-headed age group, where a 25% increase has been noted since 1980.

Households headed by married couples have experienced the least gain since 1980, actually slipping from a 61% share in 1980 to 57% in 1988. Largest gains have been noted among male-, female-, and non-family-headed households, indicating that Americans are continuing a trend of non-traditional lifestyles.

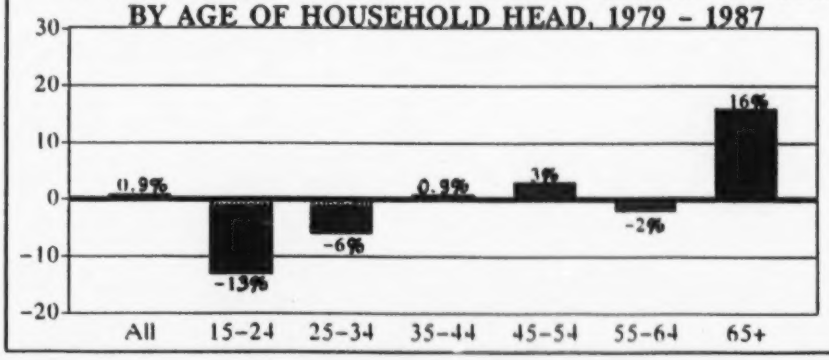
Despite a significant increase in size, median income among 35-44 year old household heads is approximately equivalent to what it was in 1980 (up 0.9%). Losses suffered in the 1982 recession still affect the 34 and under age groups. Significant increases in median household income have been noted only among the 65+ age group (16% increase). The current median household income for all households is $25,986.

While the median household income of married couples is $34,745, this figure tails off dramatically for other groups, especially female- and non-family-headed households ($15,311 and $14,533, respectively). Male-headed households have a median household income of $26,063, while individuals living together have a median household income of $30,231.

PERCENT CHANGE IN NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, 1980 - 1988

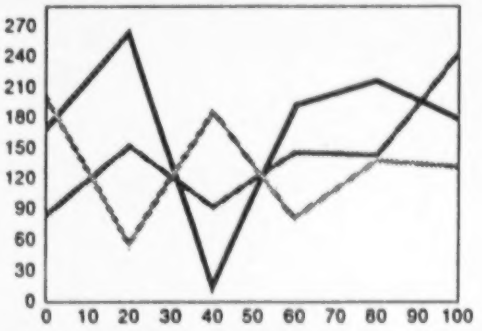


PERCENT CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD MEDIAN INCOME BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, 1979 - 1987



CERRITOS COLLEGE

FACTS & FIGURES



January, 1990

Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer

PROJECTIONS 2010: NATIONAL MIGRATION AND REGIONAL GROWTH

The Bureau of the Census estimated that from 1970 to 1985, the percent of Americans who lived within 50 miles of a coast increased by 15%. This increase is indicative of America's changing demographic distribution. In sweeping numbers, Americans are moving away from the northeast and midwest regions of the nation and migrating west and south.

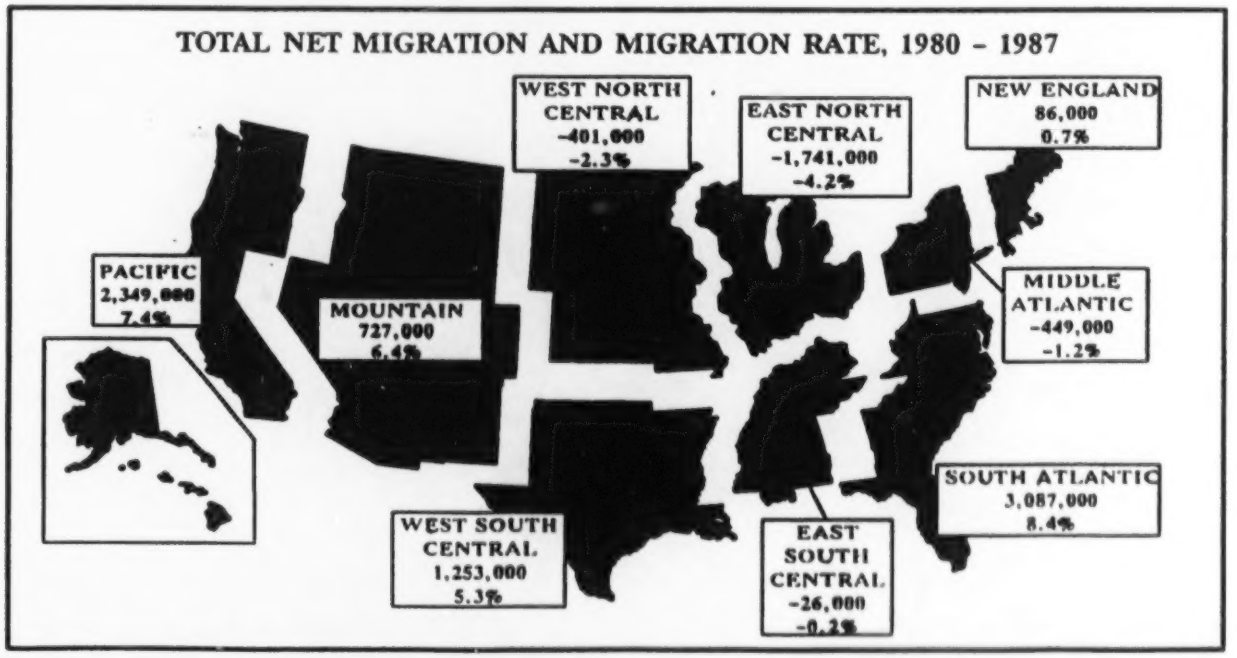
The largest increases in net migration (number of people who move into a region minus the number of people who move out) from 1980 to 1987 have been noted in the South Atlantic (8.4%), the Pacific (7.4%), and the Mountain (6.4%) regions. The West South Central region has also shown growth over this same period, but is currently experiencing net migration losses. The minor growth experienced in New England is largely attributable to the influx of new foreign immigrants.

According to Census Bureau projections, the 1990 U.S. total population will be 249,891,000 in 1990, 267,747,000 by the year 2000, and 282,055,000 by 2010. While national growth will be slower from 2000–2010 (5.3%) than from 1990–2000 (7.1%), the regional trends displayed below will continue.

Between 2000 and 2010, the total population in the South Atlantic region will increase 10.25% growing by over 5 million. The Pacific will continue to experience the second largest population gain, with a population growth of 4.5 million accounting for an increase of 10.47%. The biggest population loss will occur in the East North Central region (-633,000, a 1.52% decrease).

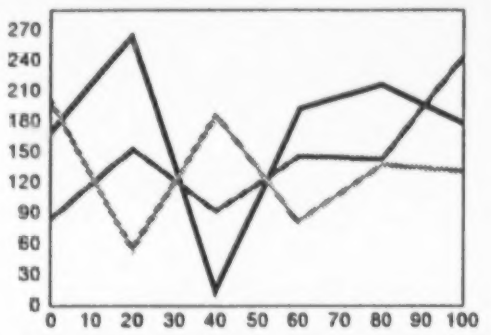
On the state level, California, Texas and Florida are expected to account for over half of the total U.S. population growth between now and the turn of the century. Arizona and Hawaii will be the fastest growing states over the next two decades. Conversely, Pennsylvania and Ohio will experience the largest population decreases.

TOTAL NET MIGRATION AND MIGRATION RATE, 1980 - 1987



CERRITOS COLLEGE

FACTS & FIGURES



February, 1990

Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer

WORKING AT HOME

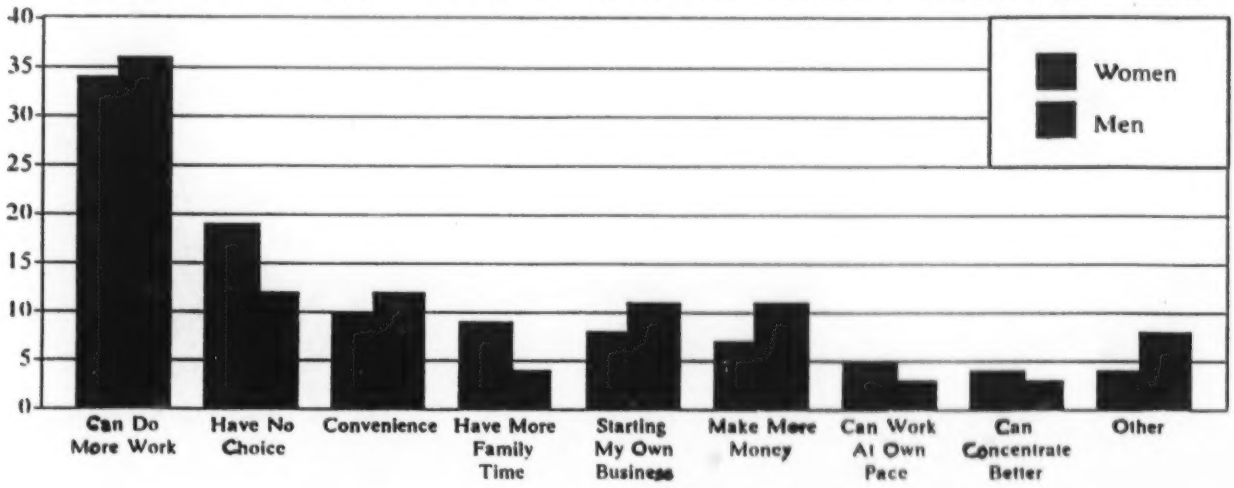
With the advent of the computer-age, the feasibility of being able to do some or all aspects of office work at home has increased. Today, it is estimated that 25 million people in 19 million households perform some or all portions of their job at home.

In 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics defined homework as, "work done as part, or as an extension, of one's primary job." This definition has radically changed in the short period of time since it was initially forwarded. In 1987, LINK Resources conducted a National Work-at-Home Survey. Through the results of this survey, LINK estimated that, of the 25 million estimated homeworkers, 15.5 million supplemented their office work with work at home, fitting the aforementioned description. The remaining 9.5 million were home-based, self-employed workers. Clearly, this second group has changed the definition of "homeworker."

LINK predicts that by 2000, 40 million workers may do part or all of their job-related work at home. The Bureau of Labor Statistics study in 1985 estimated that 18 million people worked at home. Julian Cohen, former chairman of the American Home Business Association, estimates that there are currently 13 million home-based businesses – 1 out of every 7 businesses in the nation. Home-based business currently spend $5.7 billion a year on office equipment and supplies (an average of $5,200 a year per business), and have an aggregate sales potential of $100 billion a year.

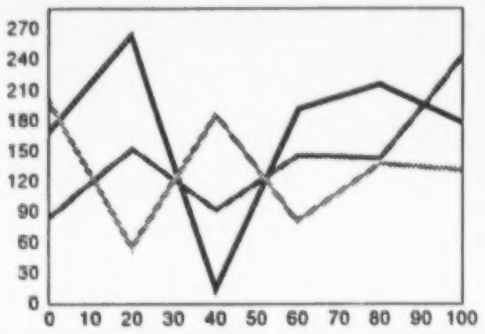
Who is the typical homeworker? The average homeworker is much more educated than adults in general. Slightly over 50% of all homeworkers hold a college degree, compared to less than 20% of the general adult population. Homeworkers also have more children than the average American adult. This is one of the main factors that compels women to work at home, where they comprise 57% of the homeworker population. Homeworkers are also likely to be managers and professionals (55%), or in technical, sales, or administrative support positions (29%). On the average, homemakers, due largely to their education and work position, bring home an annual income of $42,000. Of those who work at home, men work an average of 41 hours per week, compared to women who average 28 hours per week.

ALL PEOPLE WHO WORK AT HOME BY GENDER AND REASON FOR WORKING AT HOME



CERRITOS COLLEGE

FACTS & FIGURES



March, 1990

Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer

WORKING WOMEN

In 1986, standardly published figures indicated that approximately 52 percent of women over the age of 16 were working. However, new research suggests that these figures may be way off the mark, underestimating the number of women who are employed.

Among women 18 to 49 years old, it is possible that as many as 90% are employed. How can 1986 figures underestimate women in the work force so dramatically? Much has to do with the time period which was used in making these estimates. In viewing just a snapshot at one point in time, the 52% figure holds relatively true. However, in expanding the window and viewing employment over time, work patterns for men and women begin to emerge.

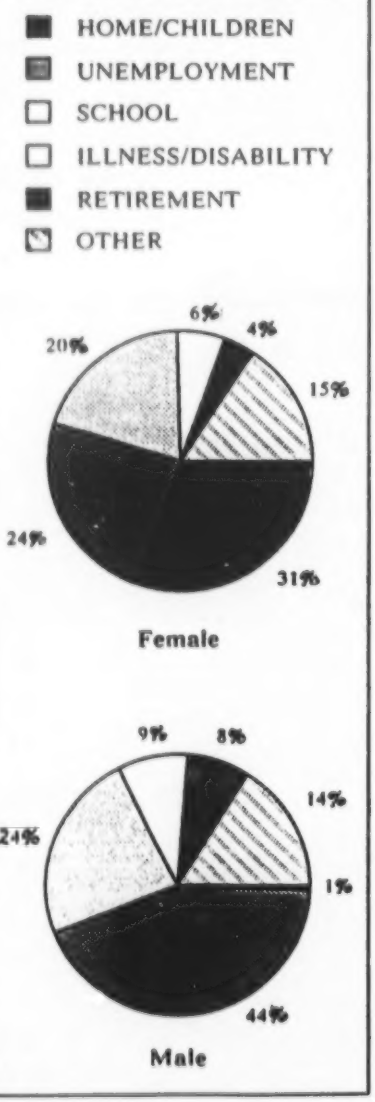
Women enter and exit the work force much more often than men. According to Suzanne Bianchi and Daphne Spain, authors of *American Women in Transition*, 26% of women in the labor force change labor force status at least once during a 12-month period. Thus, rather than having a static female work force, a large percentage of women are both working and not working over a relatively short period of time. When unemployed females are included in this figure, fully 1/3 of women in the labor force will change labor force status within the next 12-months.

In examining Bureau of Labor Statistics figures from 1987, 57.5 million women participated in the labor force, or approximately 60.2% of all women in America. In breaking these figures down by number of weeks employed per year, it was found that 62.3% of working women in America worked between 50-52 weeks a year; 10% worked 40-49 weeks a year; 7.8% worked 27-39 weeks; 10.2% worked 14-26 weeks; and 9.6% worked 1-13 weeks. Depending upon when figures are estimated, fully 22 million working women may be excluded from work statistics.

In 1986, the Roper Organization included in one of its surveys questions about women's work patterns. While most of the statistics reported to Roper were very much in line with Bureau of Labor Statistics and other organizations' traditional work force findings, Roper added an additional step. Roper opened the reporting window to two years and controlled for students and unemployed women. In examining these findings, the Roper Organization estimated that, among women 18 to 49 years old, only 7% had not worked in the past two years nor planned to be employed in the next two years.

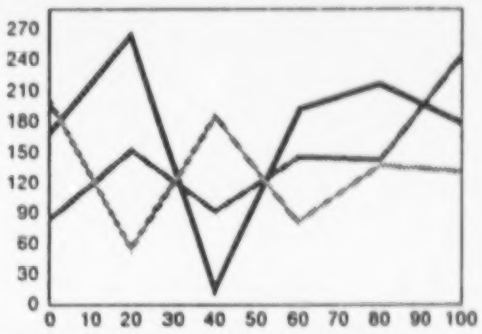
In examining female work patterns and work discontinuity, it appears that home and child care are the factors most likely to draw women out of the work force. While other factors exist, many women combining work and family discontinue work for a while to have children.

REASON DISCONTINUED WORK IN 1986 BY GENDER



CERRITOS COLLEGE

FACTS & FIGURES



April, 1990

Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer

CENSUS 1990

If you haven't already received it, you can expect it to arrive any day now. The 1990 Census Questionnaire is on its way, and the information it provides will serve as the benchmark for virtually all of the statistics collected by the federal government, as well as consumer information companies.

Every American household will receive the census questionnaire "short-form." This form includes seven population-oriented questions and seven housing-oriented questions. In addition to the short-form, a 17% sample of households will receive an extended series of questions (the "long" or "sample" form). The long form includes 26 additional population questions and 19 additional housing questions.

Some questions from the 1980 Census Questionnaire have been dropped or modified, and some new questions have also been added to the 1990 form. Some of the highlights include:

1) The distinction between the householder's step-children from natural or adopted children. This information is expected to assist researchers who are interested in estimating how many of the nation's families are a product of divorce and remarriage.
2) In an attempt to provide better information on the economic status of the elderly, the 1990 census will ask about pension income.
3) For the first time, the 1990 Census Questionnaire will collect data on second mortgages, mobile-home and condominium fees, travel time to work, and the use of solar energy for heating. Also expect better data collection methods to improve the quality of information about the disabled and Hispanics.

While the decennial Census Questionnaire is popularly viewed as the only project that the U.S. Census Bureau ever undertakes, in actuality the Census Bureau is constantly in the process of collecting and analyzing other pieces of information which combine to build a profile of the nation. In addition to the decennial Census Questionnaire, the Census Bureau also administers and collects data on the following surveys.

Current Population Survey

Mailed to 60,000 households across the nation each month, the Current Population Survey (CPS) is conducted on an on-going basis. The primary purpose of the CPS is to collect employment and unemployment data for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition to asking the same questions each month about employment, some months include additional questions about school enrollment (September), fertility (June), and a variety of household characteristics, including income (March).

Consumer Expenditure Survey

The Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX) updates the market price of goods for use in calculating the Consumer Price Index. The CEX is actually two surveys. To accomplish its goal, the CEX requests respondents to 1)keep a diary survey about frequently purchased items; and 2)report large purchases in an interview survey.

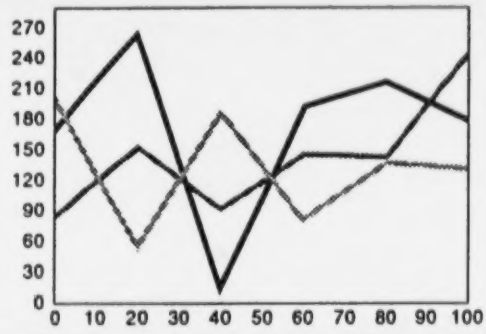
American Housing Survey

The American Housing Survey (AHS), formerly conducted annually, is now conducted every other year. The information, provided primarily to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, focuses on structural and financial information about sampled housing units, as well as demographic information about the residents of these units. Forty-four major metropolitan areas are surveyed on a rotating basis, with 11 represented per survey administration.

While these surveys represent a minute snapshot of the data available from the Census Bureau, a complete listing of all data available from the Census Bureau is contained in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. The catalog is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 20402; telephone (202) 783-3238. Locally, the nearest Census Bureau regional office is located at 9825 Painter Ave., Whittier, 90605; telephone (213) 903-5600.

CERRITOS COLLEGE

FACTS & FIGURES



May, 1990

Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer

MINORITY YOUTH POPULATION GROWTH

By the year 2010, it is projected that the minority population in the United States under 18 years of age will be 38.2%. These figures, calculated by the Census Bureau, are based on state population projections which designate minority as including Black, Asian, Hispanic, Other, and "White Hispanic."

In 1990, these different ethnic groups will create a minority population under 18 years of age of 30.7%. This minority youth population will rise to 34.0% by the year 2000 on its way to reaching its year 2010 projection. In terms of shear numbers, this represents a minority youth population projection of 64,031,000 in 1990, 65,717,000 in 2000, and 62,644,000 in 2010.

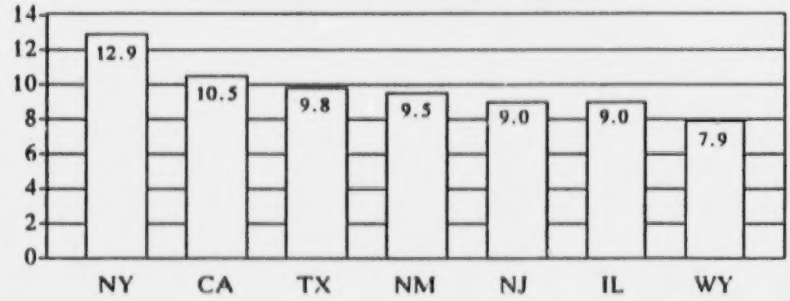
By state, Hawaii will have the highest percentage of minority youth by the year 2010, with nearly 80% of those under 18 years of age representing a minority group. New Mexico will be a close second, with California and Texas tied at a distant third.

The largest growth in minority youth population will occur in New York, where an additional 13% of the state's youth will come from a minority group by the year 2010. California is second in percent of minority growth with 10.5% more minority youths, followed by Texas with a 9.8% increase by 2010.

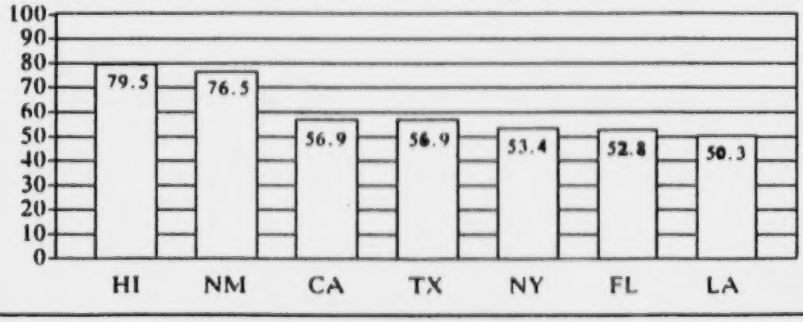
In terms of the total youth population (all races and ethnicities combined), growth will be fastest in the Sunbelt region and in states that receive large numbers of immigrants. Between 1990 and 2010, the states with the fastest growing total youth population will be: New Mexico (22%); Arizona (21%); Alaska (18%); Georgia and Florida (17% each); California, Nevada, and New Hampshire (12% each); and Utah (10%).

While growth will be experienced in a few selected states, in general the youth population will decrease from 1990 to 2010. Nationally, between 1990 and 2010 33 of the 50 states will experience decreases in the number of youths under 18 years of age. Hardest hit will be West Virginia (down 27%), followed by Iowa (a 26% decrease), North Dakota (-24%), and Pennsylvania and Montana (-18% each). But, while most states will experience a decrease in total youth population, between 1990 and 2010 not a single state will experience a decrease in the percent of minority youth population. Educators can expect to find an increasingly diverse student population in the future.

STATES WITH LARGEST PERCENT GROWTH 1990 - 2010 MINORITY YOUTH POPULATION

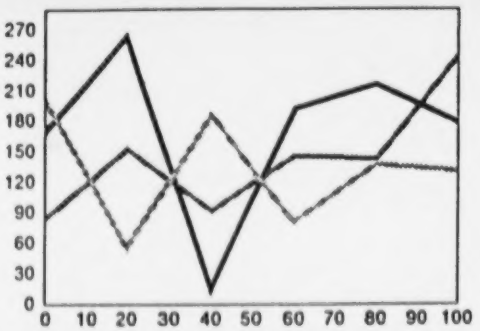


STATES WITH HIGHEST PERCENT MINORITY YOUTH IN 2010



CERRITOS COLLEGE

FACTS & FIGURES



June, 1990

Institutional Research & Development Information Flyer

THE COST OF EDUCATION

The cost of a quality college education continues to raise major concerns among educators. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, college tuition and fees totaled $24 billion in 1987, with a 7 – 9% projected increase in 1989 and 1990. Approximately 2/3 of college costs are paid directly by households, with 1 out of every 20 households in America supporting one or more college students.

Among the households who do foot the bill for a college education, households headed by individuals in the 45 – 64 age range account for 46% of the national tuition bill. Tuition fees paid by this age group primarily support the householder's children or a return by the householder (or his/her spouse) to college. Households headed by someone under 25 years of age also pay more for college (19% of the national total) than other age groups.

One of the largest surprises occurs when household income is examined. While those who make over $50,000 a year pay the most for college, the second largest annual payment is made by households whose income is less than $5,000 per year. It is speculated that this latter group is predominantly represented by young college students financing their own education in the hopes of an equitable pay-off in later years.

While college costs nationwide continue to rise, the cost of an education in California is often viewed as a bargain. The average tuition at a University of California institution in 1989 was $1,600. California State Universities averaged fees of $708 per year. While room and board at state schools averaged $4,200, this is still moderate compared to a number of private institutions. In California, Stanford University leads the way among private institutions. In 1989, tuition and fees ($13,569) and room and board ($5,595) at Stanford approached $20,000 per year. Pepperdine ($18,730) and USC ($18,728) ranked 2nd and 3rd in 1989, respectively.

Due largely to the extravagant fees charged by private institutions and the perceived affordability of UCs and CSUs, state schools will all be heavily impacted. State officials foresee the need for 4 – 6 new CSU and 3 new UC campuses between now and 2005.

Households Paying College Tuition & Annual Average Payment

	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS PAYING TUITION	AVERAGE ANNUAL PAYMENT
Age Of Householder			
All Ages	94,150	4,783	$3,799
Under 25	7,811	918	3,734
25 to 34	21,345	1,059	2,604
35 to 44	18,747	979	3,148
45 to 54	13,395	1,172	5,231
55 to 64	13,080	489	4,527
65 to 74	11,578	148	3,623
75 and older	8,194	14	1,688
Household Income			
All income levels	81,070	4,135	$3,591
Less than $5,000	7,497	442	3,508
$5,000 – $9,999	12,490	478	2,965
$10,000 – $14,999	10,410	304	3,396
$15,000 – $19,999	8,386	280	2,663
$20,000 – $29,999	14,175	553	3,273
$30,000 – $39,999	10,439	522	3,392
$40,000 – $49,999	7,150	404	2,387
$50,000 and over	10,524	1,147	4,841

ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES AUG 23 1991